



The Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS, 1883. SECOND QUARTER.

Lesson Text—He who presented us to the Father, now presents us to the Father with him in glory. Col. 1:20.

INTRODUCTION.

In Gal. 1:1, Paul tells us that after his conversion he retired into Arabia, afterwards returning to Damascus, and going to Jerusalem at the end of three years.

He then went to Arabia, and returned again to Damascus. There, three years, he went up to Jerusalem to see Peter, and abode with him fifteen days.

But other of the apostles saw him, says James, the Lord's brother. We must therefore suppose that he (as he is called in the account in Corinthians) publicly declared his conversion and belief in Christ as the Son of God, and then retired into Arabia, where he remained in solitary meditation, being instructed by the Holy Spirit, thus during (at least) the greater part of the three years in this way being prepared for the great work of his apostleship.

It was not till a man of Paul's character to set himself up as a prominent champion of Christian truth without the aid of the church, and as regards the three years' seclusion in Arabia, it might be three full years or one whole year and parts of two years. The universally accepted belief is that these three years date from his conversion (in the year 37).

EXPOSITION.

I. PAUL PREACHED AT DAMASCUS. It is said that he had received mercy, as we ascribed. Then we read that he says with the disciples when he was at Damascus.

And straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues, that he is the Son of God. But all that heard him were amazed, and said: Is not this he that destroyed them which called on the name of Jesus Christ, and here he is, teaching that he is the very Christ?

And he increased in strength, and confounded the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is the very Christ. And after many days, when he had preached at Damascus, then, meaning some or several, advised a very brief notice.

Y. 20. 21. "Straightway"—one that makes a public declaration of his faith in Christ, the Son of God—meaning Jesus Christ, which is the same as the new version has it—Jesus. His object was not only to teach that the Nazarene Jesus was the Messiah and Son of God, but to convince his own change of faith. Of course this would be a matter of surprise to all who knew the real object of his visit to Damascus, even though his preaching was for a few days only.

Between verses 18 and 22 we are all surprised in Arabia; he was seized, for what purpose, and how long he remained, are all unknown. Verse 23. "After many days," means a period of some length, during which his boldness and efficient preaching led to a conspiracy to slay him.

V. 22. "Increased the more in strength"—was more strengthened, i. e., had more power and efficiency as a preacher, but more faith, grace and knowledge (see Gal. 5:22, 23). "Confounded"—perplexed by presenting arguments that could not answer; "proving"—demonstrating that this (our Jesus) is the Christ—the Messiah—the Anointed One. Paul is a strong preacher, capable by his ability, knowledge, learning, grace and eloquence, of confounding and confuting the Jews in argument, just as Stephen once did in Jerusalem. His combination of logical power, intensity of conviction and familiarity with the Scriptures, making him a mighty disputant, fitting the Jews with their own favorite weapons.

S. PAUL FLEW FROM DAMASCUS. And after that many days fulfilled, the Jews took counsel to kill him: but he was warned of his brethren, and fled into the desert, and was hidden in a cave. Acts 9:23, 24.

V. 23. "After many days were fulfilled"—were ended or accomplished, including most probably the three years alluded to in Gal. 1:18. "Took counsel to slay him"—gathered counsel or plotted; "warned"—warned him in argument, and exhorted him to flee as a rascal; Jew and traitor, they resolved on assassination, depending with them on the promise of legal reward. From Cor. 1:12 we learn that the governor of the city, appointed by and acting for the king of Arabia, lent the use of his soldiers' arms in the capture and execution of the king for that which he had most rarely in possession of Arabia, king of Arabia, and the father of the divorced wife of Herod Antipas. While the soldiers searched the streets and houses the Jews watched him, the governor saw as he thought that he should endeavor to escape.

V. 24. "Their lying in wait knew he"—was told to him. "Fled he the same day"—and night"—making it apparently impossible for Paul to escape.

V. 25. "The chief men"—the revised version says "his disciples"—young converts under Paul's preaching. "By the wall"—through the wall—that is, through a crevice in the wall (see Gal. 1:23), or through the wall of a house built on the wall.

Such a view is possible from the wall we noticed here, which is pointed out as the place, and which is the wall that the Jews were so anxious to see Paul return to in Cor. 1:12. It is in Damascus the general under the line that he was to be taken down by the wall, and carried to his house.

The teacher may have contrast Paul's object in coming to Damascus and his manner of leaving it.

II. PAUL VISITS JERUSALEM. And when three years were ended, he went up to Jerusalem, and went in to the temple, but they were afraid to take him, because they knew that he was a Pharisee. Acts 21:17, 18.

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Correspondence.

Many Steps.

In one of Dr. Ryland's recent admirable articles addressed to the trustees of Georgetown College in this suggestive inquiry: "What business has the expansion of the Greek text of the New Testament to be called 'Greek'?" This question should be repeated in the ears of young men who have the ministry in view; for among them chiefly the matter rests. If they hurry to Seminary unprepared, their presence creates the necessity for teaching elementary Greek grammar. The Junior Greek class at the Seminary sometimes ranges from the college graduate to the pupil who not only does not know Greek, but is poorly trained to study. Such a class must be uncommonly troublesome to a professor. "We shall be glad to have you with us, but by all means go to—college first, if possible."

Was Dr. Broadus' counsel to most about eight years ago. I took it, and my experience have learned his wisdom.

Dr. Eaton thinks egotism of a certain kind is good. This contention from a rural parson, I wot, serves to illustrate: "We will have no paper next week, as we have to go to the depot to meet our wife." The first is right, because the reader should lose the loss; the second is wrong, and also the one, because, as I married, ought to have more than one wife. I once heard a minister begin a sermon thus: "We invite your undivided attention to some thoughts that have occurred to our mind." They were two other preachers present my first impression was that the brethren had accused and determined what to say. When an editor or public speaker utters the conviction, purpose or sentiment of a party or plurality of persons it seems right for him to use the plural pronouns; but when he speaks for himself let him use the singular, unless he considers himself a whole team. Compare Peter's saying to Jesus in Luke 22:33: "I will follow thee whithersoever thou shalt go."

"Ecks" has told an amusing anecdote about a man who was once making a few suggestions about where to put them when there is a choice of places? Some of our churches have an abundance of unemployed talent going to heaven by wrong beds of ease, whilst the brother "around the corner" can hardly master a decent Sunday school term.

The General Baptist had a strong edition in the paper on the Moderator, in which the notable brother is represented as canvassing in his own mind, if not openly, his chances for every vacant pastorate. The question is, How did the editor find out what is in one's own mind and not open?

The rumor comes from Texas that some of the brethren there are making a rampage over Prof. Whitist's Secessionism. If the brethren have all the information they want on the secession question, let them rest their powers on Prof. Whitist, but turn them upon "Trox," "the Great Pyramid," and "Chin's wife."

Why do some people prefer themselves so about Peter's being a Rook and having the keys? Who ever saw a house built upon a single stone? Jesus was and is a stone. The apostles are part of the foundation, also the prophets. The revelation of these facts was made by Paul to the Ephesians years after the journey to Peru; and we may yet learn that every saint is empowered to unlock the Kingdom to some seeking soul.

Ask Dr. Broadus if he will be so kind as to be rearranged to read "The light figure whithersoever man baptizes, which is not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God, doth also now save us." From the Greek I thought so; but after examining five versions and some commentaries, I am in doubt.

Y. 27. It is thought that Barnabas had been previously acquainted with a fellow-student of Saul, and was the first to speak to him of his conversion. At any rate the confidence laid in Barnabas, by the Christians, secured faith in the conversion of Saul, when Barnabas gives his testimony to the church, and speaks of him to Peter and James. Gal. 1:18, 19. "Declared"—gave a detailed account of Saul's conversion and detailed preaching in Damascus. He used not to say that he had been converted, and he went in and out with the disciples to their common religious sessions, taking part with them in the exercises. The next day he came and continued for fifteen days, Gal. 1:18.

S. PAUL EMPHATIC TO TABERNACLE. And he spoke boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and his hand was stretched forth against them, saying, I will build the temple of God, which ye shall inhabit. Acts 6:9.

When we have the brethren here, they brought him down to Caesarea, and set him forth to the sea. This had the churches rest throughout all Judaea, and Galilee, and Samaria, and were edified; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied.

V. 29. "Spoke boldly"—in the synagogues probably; "edified"—edified. "Strengthened"—strengthened his hand; "his hand was stretched forth"—he spoke the Greek language. Perhaps it was some festival occasion, such as the feast of tabernacles, when many foreign Jews were in Jerusalem—the same class of Jews who put Stephen to death, not recognizing Saul as Stephen's successor, they sought to put Saul to death. The presence of their sect; was the same in both cases.

V. 30. "Brethren"—first used here. "Knew"—i. e., when his fellow-Christians learned of his danger on account of the wicked intention of the Jews, they quietly and secretly conveyed him to Caesarea on the sea-coast—down "marks the descent of the coast. Caesarea was 47 miles northwest of Jerusalem. There is Cilicia, Paul's birthplace, was 450 miles north of Jerusalem. He probably went there by sea to Cilicia. (See Gal. 1:21 and Acts 11:26, 26). It was doubtless at this time that Paul received the divine command to leave Jerusalem, narrated in Acts 21:17.

V. 31. "Then had the churches rest"—rest from persecution, since the great leader of the persecution was now himself a Christian. There was another reason also for the quietness in Jerusalem, and that was, that the Jews were terribly excited at the time by the demand of Caligula that his statue should be set up in the temple, and that he should be received as a god as elsewhere in the Roman Empire. This drew off the Jews from Jerusalem, and from the time from the Christians, and thus contributed to the "rest" which the churches enjoyed. The "dispersion" of the Christians resulted in the formation of many churches through all Judaea, Galilee, and Samaria. These were "edified"—built up spiritually; and "multiplied"—increased in numbers, because they "walked in the fear of the Lord"—lived in reverence of Christ and in obedience to his commands.

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Times Notes.

An Jottings are about to reach a conclusion, permit their author to extend thanks for the space occupied. Everywhere on the globe runs my trip was a pleasant one. I think I have ever been regarded a temperance man at home, but as a frank confession is said to be good for the soul, I will "own up" that I was a wine drinker in Texas, and once, long ago, in the first instance I spent money, and in the second I was "troubled." At Oronoche I found the post-office in a saloon, but nothing to drink. At Caco, at the invitation of the Methodist preacher there, I attended a neat festival in a large new saloon, and was treated most kindly, and had an excellent cup of tea to drink. And then (will you believe me?) I left the State hurriedly between two days. Feb. 15th, about 10 p. m., took a boat at Capital Hill, Houston, for train at New Orleans depot, more, and in one could ask, all snug and comfortable, and a mile and a half for only five cents. The proprietor is experimenting to give of a street car will pay. A comfortable sleeper soon conveyed me into moonland; and when I peered out through my window in the morning I was in Louisiana.

Southern Louisiana is an attractive country. Much of the land is level and rich, adapted to grazing, agriculture, and fruit. Many of the old sugar plantations are abandoned. The principal mansion stands like a queen in the midst of large pine and other trees, while the orange gardens are decorated with the rich golden fruit nestling gracefully among the beautiful green leaves. A well-fermed orange tree full of fruit is the prettiest tree I have ever seen. The old negro houses are not mean huts, pitched here and there; but they are neat white cottages or cabins in orderly rows. Many of the old sugar mills are much improved. The sugar lands are flat, and are drained by ditches as straight as an arrow, and generally at uniform distances from each other. Frequently they are very long, and newly cleaned out, are really ornamental. Planters were plowing their cane, which grows in ridges about four feet apart. Two mules with a sulky plow ran astride the rows with the bar of the plow on each side near the cane, then the soil is thrown back by a different pair of mules, making a neat furrow. To regard this famous scene was before the war wasted it, and changed the mode of labor. Many hands are in the fields, with wagons, carts, plows and mules. The peach and plum trees are in full bloom, and also the white clover, and the blackberries. Gardeners are sticking their peas and taking their lettuce and radishes to market. The forest trees generally and the China and Umbrelli China are getting forth their leaves. Many of the trees are literally covered with the palm-leaf. The forests are dismal with the long, gray, shaggy moss. The stately pine is robbed of his wonted glory, and draped in a kind of mourning. The piles of moss about the mean negro huts in the deep forest swamps tell that this cruel parasite may be utilized. This persistent beetle goes to swell the greater stacks seen upon the New Orleans wharf. The cushioned chair and the soft divan catch us some of the uses of this bold tyrant parasite. It preters large trees to small ones, and lives, to dead one.

At 12:15 P. M. crossed the bay on an iron bridge a half mile long at Morgan City. Stopped for lunch. Morgan City is a place of some importance, but is far from being a handsome town. It is in direct steamship communication with Galveston. Arrived at New Orleans at 4 o'clock. Our train and a freight both together went aboard the steam ferry boat and bore its ponderous loading down the river about three miles to the levee, to the landing on the masters' shore. Railway ferry-boats are proving a grand success. I stopped here for the night at the St. Charles Hotel. This is quite an imposing building of 400 rooms. The fare is excellent, with four meals a day.

The local press claims 235,000 population for New Orleans. Many of the streets are quite narrow, but in some measure compensated by a few broad streets. In these are the rows of rows of trees, and the street-car tracks. I observed one very beautiful little park on an im-

mediate street. The Mardi Gras carnival had recently closed. The Times Democrat, in the defense of the fact that Mardi Gras pays New Orleans more money—\$2,000,000—than it loses within our shores \$6,000,000 without the procession or attend the balls. "I had but little time to see the city, for at 7 A. M. my eyes with pleasure greeted 'Louisville and Nashville' on the coach waiting to bear its passengers in the direction of the former city. On this route, till a few miles east of Mobile, much water is seen and rivers abound, with an occasional view of the Gulf of Mexico. Early in the night I took a sleeper at Montgomery, Ala. All was lovely, green spring. Next morning, a little north of Nashville, I awoke to look out upon ice and snow, and gray old winter reigns supreme. Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, arrived at Elizabethtown, and next morning returned to my home at Hodenville with a bounding, anxious heart.

Seeing in your paper of February 15th a report, copied from the Zanesville News, of the recent earthquake, and the construction of this temporary plank bridge across the terrible and passing abyss, he was all efficient. It would indeed have been a peculiar freak of old Dame Nature to have left Mr. Wade's horse standing on a little spot completely surrounded by this dismal chaos; but all this wonderful phenomenon had its origin, I suppose, in the wisecracking of Mr. Browder. Mr. B. informs the News reporter that the newly sunk land lies on the east side of Lake, and, strange as it may be, describes it as sinking in Lake county. Mr. Browder here demonstrates his familiar acquaintance with the science of geography; and should on this account also be given a professor's chair in some world famous institution of learning.

Now it is true that there are a number of fishermen, and perhaps some few hunters, living on and in close proximity to the lake, but if any of these were approached by any one inquiring any general information I have said but he would receive an intelligent reply that he would need to seek the same information of Mr. E. H. Browder, for I am perfectly sure that if any of them on the east side of the lake were asked what county they lived in, they would not reply by saying in Lake county.

It is true that the earthquake of 1811 formed Reeloot Lake, but it is not true that it is situated along the fine dividing Kentucky and Tennessee. It is true that the topography of the country in proximity to the lake was considerably altered, but it is not true that the entire country was changed in appearance. It may also be true that where Reeloot is now situated, once grew a dense and heavy forest, but it is not true that the soil of present Reeloot can be seen "far down" in its pellucid depths by fishermen, hunters or others peering over its tranquil surface in the "oldest" dug-out. There are times, no doubt, when its waters are limpid, and where a rift in the clouds of angled moss can be found. Its muddy bottom may be seen, even when it is deepest, but at such places its depth will not, perhaps, exceed ten or twelve feet, unless made to take into consideration. It is true, too, that this veritable lake was the legitimate offspring of the earthquake; and it is also true that its progenitor, at least occasionally returns, to give it a little shaking up, to remind it, perhaps, of its origin and birth. So much for the past history of this interesting and remarkable body of water, which is fast becoming a place of resort to sportsmen and sight-seers from all parts of the country, and within the last few years has become a source of lucrative employment to many intelligent citizens of Lake and Obion counties.

I will now, as briefly as I can, notice the account of the shock of January 11th, at 1:30 A. M., which so count, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing as entirely unsupported by facts, is gratuitous and altogether sensational. And as the reputation of those who reside in the vicinity of Reeloot Lake is called in question by the unjust accusation of extreme ignorance, it is of this account I particularly wish to speak.

By its position in the country where this recent and terrible terrestrial disturbance was reported to have occurred, I wish to correct the impression that would naturally grow out of a report of this character when circulated through the public press. A reporter for the Paducah News forms the acquaintance at Fulton, of a Mr. R. H. Browder, and through this same Browder secures the materials that go to build up this fabrication so detrimental to this section, for once seen by Mr. Browder is a man whose vast stores of learning and knowledge are easily ascertained if we will only judge rationally by the information given by him to the News reporter.

The writer of this article is intimately acquainted with the Mr. Wade, and his family who are described as being from his home after being awakened by the shock of the earthquake. His (the writer) has also been in the situation of Mr. Wade's farm, both before and since the recent earthquake, which, according to the learned Browder played such havoc on the over-to-be-remembered night of Jan. 11, 1883.

But Mr. Wade does not reside in Lake county. He did not reside in Lake county, or any part thereof. His real abode is in the State of Kentucky, and he did not even leave that State for safety. They did not find, or have occasion to find the huge opening in the earth; and had it even been true that there was really a fissure 25, or more feet in width, Mr. Wade has always at hand the means to discover such holes should he appreciate their existence outside of the profits brain of Mr. R. H. Browder. He has, and keeps at hand, a ready supply of lamps, lanterns and coal oil, and uses them, so enough, at least, to use them should occasion require it. Mr. Wade has only one son,—he is but a small child, perhaps four or five years of age; but is so far as he was needed to see in the construction of this temporary plank bridge across the terrible and passing abyss, he was all efficient. It would indeed have been a peculiar freak of old Dame Nature to have left Mr. Wade's horse standing on a little spot completely surrounded by this dismal chaos; but all this wonderful phenomenon had its origin, I suppose, in the wisecracking of Mr. Browder. Mr. B. informs the News reporter that the newly sunk land lies on the east side of Lake, and, strange as it may be, describes it as sinking in Lake county. Mr. Browder here demonstrates his familiar acquaintance with the science of geography; and should on this account also be given a professor's chair in some world famous institution of learning.

Now it is true that there are a number of fishermen, and perhaps some few hunters, living on and in close proximity to the lake, but if any of these were approached by any one inquiring any general information I have said but he would receive an intelligent reply that he would need to seek the same information of Mr. E. H. Browder, for I am perfectly sure that if any of them on the east side of the lake were asked what county they lived in, they would not reply by saying in Lake county.

It is true that the earthquake of 1811 formed Reeloot Lake, but it is not true that it is situated along the fine dividing Kentucky and Tennessee. It is true that the topography of the country in proximity to the lake was considerably altered, but it is not true that the entire country was changed in appearance. It may also be true that where Reeloot is now situated, once grew a dense and heavy forest, but it is not true that the soil of present Reeloot can be seen "far down" in its pellucid depths by fishermen, hunters or others peering over its tranquil surface in the "oldest" dug-out. There are times, no doubt, when its waters are limpid, and where a rift in the clouds of angled moss can be found. Its muddy bottom may be seen, even when it is deepest, but at such places its depth will not, perhaps, exceed ten or twelve feet, unless made to take into consideration. It is true, too, that this veritable lake was the legitimate offspring of the earthquake; and it is also true that its progenitor, at least occasionally returns, to give it a little shaking up, to remind it, perhaps, of its origin and birth. So much for the past history of this interesting and remarkable body of water, which is fast becoming a place of resort to sportsmen and sight-seers from all parts of the country, and within the last few years has become a source of lucrative employment to many intelligent citizens of Lake and Obion counties.

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At 12:15 P. M. crossed the bay on an iron bridge a half mile long at Morgan City. Stopped for lunch. Morgan City is a place of some importance, but is far from being a handsome town. It is in direct steamship communication with Galveston. Arrived at New Orleans at 4 o'clock. Our train and a freight both together went aboard the steam ferry boat and bore its ponderous loading down the river about three miles to the levee, to the landing on the masters' shore. Railway ferry-boats are proving a grand success. I stopped here for the night at the St. Charles Hotel. This is quite an imposing building of 400 rooms. The fare is excellent, with four meals a day.

The local press claims 235,000 population for New Orleans. Many of the streets are quite narrow, but in some measure compensated by a few broad streets. In these are the rows of rows of trees, and the street-car tracks. I observed one very beautiful little park on an im-

mediate street. The Mardi Gras carnival had recently closed. The Times Democrat, in the defense of the fact that Mardi Gras pays New Orleans more money—\$2,000,000—than it loses within our shores \$6,000,000 without the procession or attend the balls. "I had but little time to see the city, for at 7 A. M. my eyes with pleasure greeted 'Louisville and Nashville' on the coach waiting to bear its passengers in the direction of the former city. On this route, till a few miles east of Mobile, much water is seen and rivers abound, with an occasional view of the Gulf of Mexico. Early in the night I took a sleeper at Montgomery, Ala. All was lovely, green spring. Next morning, a little north of Nashville, I awoke to look out upon ice and snow, and gray old winter reigns supreme. Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, arrived at Elizabethtown, and next morning returned to my home at Hodenville with a bounding, anxious heart.

Seeing in your paper of February 15th a report, copied from the Zanesville News, of the recent earthquake, and the construction of this temporary plank bridge across the terrible and passing abyss, he was all efficient. It would indeed have been a peculiar freak of old Dame Nature to have left Mr. Wade's horse standing on a little spot completely surrounded by this dismal chaos; but all this wonderful phenomenon had its origin, I suppose, in the wisecracking of Mr. Browder. Mr. B. informs the News reporter that the newly sunk land lies on the east side of Lake, and, strange as it may be, describes it as sinking in Lake county. Mr. Browder here demonstrates his familiar acquaintance with the science of geography; and should on this account also be given a professor's chair in some world famous institution of learning.

Now it is true that there are a number of fishermen, and perhaps some few hunters, living on and in close proximity to the lake, but if any of these were approached by any one inquiring any general information I have said but he would receive an intelligent reply that he would need to seek the same information of Mr. E. H. Browder, for I am perfectly sure that if any of them on the east side of the lake were asked what county they lived in, they would not reply by saying in Lake county.

It is true that the earthquake of 1811 formed Reeloot Lake, but it is not true that it is situated along the fine dividing Kentucky and Tennessee. It is true that the topography of the country in proximity to the lake was considerably altered, but it is not true that the entire country was changed in appearance. It may also be true that where Reeloot is now situated, once grew a dense and heavy forest, but it is not true that the soil of present Reeloot can be seen "far down" in its pellucid depths by fishermen, hunters or others peering over its tranquil surface in the "oldest" dug-out. There are times, no doubt, when its waters are limpid, and where a rift in the clouds of angled moss can be found. Its muddy bottom may be seen, even when it is deepest, but at such places its depth will not, perhaps, exceed ten or twelve feet, unless made to take into consideration. It is true, too, that this veritable lake was the legitimate offspring of the earthquake; and it is also true that its progenitor, at least occasionally returns, to give it a little shaking up, to remind it, perhaps, of its origin and birth. So much for the past history of this interesting and remarkable body of water, which is fast becoming a place of resort to sportsmen and sight-seers from all parts of the country, and within the last few years has become a source of lucrative employment to many intelligent citizens of Lake and Obion counties.

I will now, as briefly as I can, notice the account of the shock of January 11th, at 1:30 A. M., which so count, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing as entirely unsupported by facts, is gratuitous and altogether sensational. And as the reputation of those who reside in the vicinity of Reeloot Lake is called in question by the unjust accusation of extreme ignorance, it is of this account I particularly wish to speak.

By its position in the country where this recent and terrible terrestrial disturbance was reported to have occurred, I wish to correct the impression that would naturally grow out of a report of this character when circulated through the public press. A reporter for the Paducah News forms the acquaintance at Fulton, of a Mr. R. H. Browder, and through this same Browder secures the materials that go to build up this fabrication so detrimental to this section, for once seen by Mr. Browder is a man whose vast stores of learning and knowledge are easily ascertained if we will only judge rationally by the information given by him to the News reporter.

The writer of this article is intimately acquainted with the Mr. Wade, and his family who are described as being from his home after being awakened by the shock of the earthquake. His (the writer) has also been in the situation of Mr. Wade's farm, both before and since the recent earthquake, which, according to the learned Browder played such havoc on the over-to-be-remembered night of Jan. 11, 1883.

But Mr. Wade does not reside in Lake county. He did not reside in Lake county, or any part thereof. His real abode is in the State of Kentucky, and he did not even leave that State for safety. They did not find, or have occasion to find the huge opening in the earth; and had it even been true that there was really a fissure 25, or more feet in width, Mr. Wade has always at hand the means to discover such holes should he appreciate their existence outside of the profits brain of Mr. R. H. Browder. He has, and keeps at hand, a ready supply of lamps, lanterns and coal oil, and uses them, so enough, at least, to use them should occasion require it. Mr. Wade has only one son,—he is but a small child, perhaps four or five years of age; but is so far as he was needed to see in the construction of this temporary plank bridge across the terrible and passing abyss, he was all efficient. It would indeed have been a peculiar freak of old Dame Nature to have left Mr. Wade's horse standing on a little spot completely surrounded by this dismal chaos; but all this wonderful phenomenon had its origin, I suppose, in the wisecracking of Mr. Browder. Mr. B. informs the News reporter that the newly sunk land lies on the east side of Lake, and, strange as it may be, describes it as sinking in Lake county. Mr. Browder here demonstrates his familiar acquaintance with the science of geography; and should on this account also be given a professor's chair in some world famous institution of learning.

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The Green Book.

A LETTER FROM THE GREEN BOOK. How it comes to be so green. How it comes to be so green. How it comes to be so green.

- 1. Never neglect private prayer; and when you pray remember that God is present, and that he hears your prayer. 2. Never neglect daily private Bible-reading; and when you read remember that God is speaking to you, and that you are to believe and act upon what He says.

There is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of household affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in his household or parlor, it runs away like water, the house of the family, where the money is so much toward making a fortune as he can in the counting-room or workshop.

Bad Effects of Tobacco Smoking.

A distinguished French physician has investigated the effects of smoking on the digestive system, between the ages of nine and fifteen, who were addicted to the habit. Twenty-seven presented distinct symptoms of morbidness.

John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, says: "In my early days I was addicted to the use of tobacco. More than thirty years have passed away since I renounced its use. I have often wished that every individual of the human race, afflicted with this accursed passion, could prevail upon himself to try me for three months the experiment which I have made, feeling sure that it would turn every slave of tobacco into a free man."

James Parton, the American biographer, who disintegrated the use of tobacco after having been a slave to it for thirty years, says: "I have been handsome. I enjoy aerobic games, and my eyes remain very vigorous. My sleep is untroubled, as well as more refreshing. I have more fortitude, and look forward more hopefully to the coming year. It did not cost me a cent, but it decidedly pays to stop smoking."

Everybody who will stop to think must admit that the game at the railroad depot are a wise provision. One man shows his delight because he can pass to the train, and his wife's ones in a thousand times that a passenger can get astray. And yet it kills and annoys lots of people to be killed off and passed up and be obliged to exhibit a ticket.

Yesterday morning a very stout and dignified man with a grip in his hand tried to walk through the gates at the Central Depot, and when asked for his ticket he haughtily replied: "It is in my pocket."

"It is in my pocket." "It is in my pocket." "It is in my pocket." "It is in my pocket." "It is in my pocket."

It is commonly been made to appear that ostriches are stupid or so greedy as to be totally indiscriminate in the matter of food, but this is a mistake. When two kinds of food are placed before them they will prefer the one, and are notably fond of certain kinds, such as melons and peaches.

It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he does from his earnings. Self-indulgence in drink, or indulgence in appetite or more company than his purse can well sustain, are equally pernicious. The first advice to extravagance, the second advice a doctor's bill to a long bachelor's account, and the last his inheritance—the worst of all evils in its train.

Preventive and Hygienic.

Keep your eyes in general conversation. Keep your eyes in general conversation. Keep your eyes in general conversation.

Do not needlessly report ill of others. There are times when you are compelled to say, "I do not think Bonner a true and honest man." But when there is no need to express an opinion, let poor Bonner swing away.

Age of the Earth. The age of the earth is placed by some at 500,000,000, by others 100,000,000 years, and still others, of later times, among them the Duke of Argyll, place it at 10,000,000 years. None place it lower than 10,000,000, knowing what processes it has gone through.

How many boys and girls know how the jingling sleigh-bells are made? How do you think the little iron ball gets inside the bell? It is not big enough to pass through the hole in the bell, yet it is inside.

As the earth keeps cooling it will become porous, and great cavities will be formed in the interior which will take water. It is estimated that this process is now in progress so far that the water diminishes at about the rate of the thickness of a sheet of writing paper each year.

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There is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of household affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in his household or parlor, it runs away like water.

Our Little Girls.

LITTLE PARTY. "I'm not a party, and you can't be a party." "I'm not a party, and you can't be a party." "I'm not a party, and you can't be a party."

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NOTICES READ.

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HAIR RENEWER. HAIR RENEWER. HAIR RENEWER. HAIR RENEWER. HAIR RENEWER.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE.

CONSUMPTION. CONSUMPTION. CONSUMPTION. CONSUMPTION. CONSUMPTION.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE. Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE. Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

RYEN'S SARSAPARILLA. RYEN'S SARSAPARILLA. RYEN'S SARSAPARILLA. RYEN'S SARSAPARILLA.

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RAILROADS.

CHESAPEAKE. SOUTHWESTERN. NEW ROUTE. WEST AND SOUTH. OWENSBORO. SOLID TRAINS. LOUISVILLE TO MEMPHIS.

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I shall not be able to supply a fourth...

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KENTUCKY, KENTUCKY...

TEXAS LANDS, TEXAS LANDS...

TEXAS LANDS, TEXAS LANDS...

